

FOR

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.
4. To withhold.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long sufferings, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me; that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*

FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would

Learn him *forbearance* from to foul a wrong. *Shakesp. R. III.*
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.
3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 52.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; inter-ceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,

The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tufts's Husbandry.*

To **FORBID.** *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [conbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,

Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*

The chaste and holy race

Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

2. To command to *forbear* any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,

The practice and the purpose of the king,

From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shakespeare.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilate it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the light!

O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,

And fear no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.

Sleep shall neither night nor day

Hang upon his penthouse lid;

He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To **FORBID.** *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,

That our renowned Rome

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress

The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate

The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,

That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the foun-

tain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Other care, perhaps,

FOR

May have diverted from continual watch

Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhor-

rence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his

will. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run

By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dante.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,

Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride

By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd; *Dryden.*

But I by free consent.

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the

place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great

virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help

to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any fact, are of *force*

enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*

Not long in *force* this charter stood;

Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,

Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran

army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,

N'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able

to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To **FORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more

dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and

Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing

the single idea. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune

Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd

To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,

I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms reformed,

To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to press.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against

them. *Deutr. 20. 19.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,

Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:

It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,

That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.

Three blustering nights, born by the southern blast,

I floated, and discover'd land at last:

High on a mounting wave my head I bore,

Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of parts,

contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of

all their possessions. *Deuay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land

To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,

The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.

My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here

Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:

If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,

Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To form; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,

Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide

This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;

Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,

Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with

ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit,

and *forced* conceits. *Addison's Spectator, No. 409.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

Here

FOR

Here let them lye,

'Till famine and the ague eat them up:

Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,

We might have met them darest, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly

sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forced*,

then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

1. To **FORCE out.** To extort.

The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an ex-

pression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to

those great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from him expressions

that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it

did. *Atterbury.*

To **FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only

found in the following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his

armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate be-

hind; the which being essay'd by some that stood by, was

taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advis'd him

not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, *I force not*

of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in footfaying, as in

foth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change

copy from a duke to a king. *Cand. n's Remains.*

To **FORCEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly;

unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most

aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian

earth; but very improperly and *forc'dly* to the present form of

the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **FORCEFUL.** *adj.* [from *force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven

with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we

Commune with you of this, but rather follow

Our *forceful* indignation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Against the steed he threw

His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,

Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,

Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,

Afflict by a friend, one moonless night,

This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,

Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

To **FORCEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetu-

ously.

To **FORCELESS.** *adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak;

feeble; impotent.

To **FORCEPS.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for

an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of

wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

To **FORCER.** *n. f.* [from *force*.]

1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction

to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers

or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to

bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when

broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind

giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

God hath assured us, that